THE

BRITISH CABINET;

CONTAINING

PORTRAITS

OF

ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES,

ENGRAVED FROM

ORIGINAL PICTURES:

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS.

By JOHN ADOLPHUS, F. S. A.

VOL. II.

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1800.

SIR WILLIAM PORTMAN.

From a scarce Print

Published 1 Aug.t 1800 by E. Harding 98 Pall Mall.

SIR WILLIAM PORTMAN, BART. K.B.

Sir William Portman was the laſt of the family of that name, ſeated at Orchard Portman in Somerſetſhire; "A family ſo ancient," as Lloyd*, in his Life of Sir John Portman, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench in the reign of Mary, ſays, "that he could not find the original."

He was member of parliament for Taunton, and poſſeſſed an ample fortune, a great part of which formerly belonged to the Orchards of Orchard, and devolved by heirſhip to the Portmans. He purchaſed of the family of Rogers Brianſtone near Blandford, now one of the fineſt ſeats in Dorſetſhire.

His grandfather, ſir John Portman, was created a baronet by James I. the 25th of November 1612.

Sir William was created a knight of the bath in 1664. He married, againſt her father's conſent, the eldeſt daughter of ſir John Cutler, a noted miſer, whoſe character is given by Pope in his Epiſtles†, and of whom Mr. Pennant relates ſome curious anecdotes in his account of London. By this lady he had no iſſue.

His ſiſter Anne married ſir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy, who ſuffered much for his loyalty and attachment to Charles I. and who after the reſtoration was made vice admiral of the county of Devon, and ſat in parliament for Totnes during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. His fifth ſon, Henry, inherited the ample eſtates of ſir William Portman, and, in purſuance of his will, aſſumed the name and arms of Portman.

* Lloyd's Worthies.

† Epiſtle III.

Harding ſc

SIR JOHN HOSKINS

Publiſhed Sept.1.1800 by Edw.Harding 98 Pall Mall.

SIR JOHN HOSKINS.

MR. GRANGER gives the following account of him. He was grandſon of judge Hoſkins, a noted poet and critic, in the reign of James I. He was well known as a maſter in Chancery; was perfectly ſkilled in the knowledge and practice of that court; and deſervedly eſteemed, for his invincible integrity in the diſcharge of his office: but he was much better known to the world as a philoſopher than a lawyer, and eſpecially in the latter part of his life, when he devoted the greateſt part of his time to experiments: he was much admired for his general knowledge, and for his eaſe and openneſs in the communication of it. There was nothing at all promiſing in his appearance; he was hard favoured, affected plainneſs in his garb, walked the ſtreet with a cudgel in his hand, and an old hat over his eyes; he was often obſerved to be in a reverie, but when his ſpirits were elevated over a bottle, he was remarkable for his preſence of mind, and quickneſs of apprehenſion, and became the agreeable and inſtructive companion.

He was elected preſident of the Royal Society in the year 1682, but preſided only one year.

Hardinge sc

HENRY COVENTRY

From the Collection at Long Leat

Pub.d Sep.t 1.1809 by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall.

THE HONOURABLE HENRY COVENTRY.

THE honourable Henry Coventry was third ſon of Thomas firſt earl of Coventry, by his ſecond wife Elizabeth, daughter to John Alderſey, of Spurſtow, in the county of Cheſter, eſquire, and widow of William Pitchford, eſquire.

He was educated at All Souls College, Oxford, where he received the degrees of bachelor of laws and maſter of arts. On account of his loyalty he was a great ſufferer in the rebellion, and ſoon after the reſtoration of Charles II. was made a groom of the bedchamber.

The king entertained the higheſt ſenſe of Coventry's integrity, who poſſeſſed his entire friendſhip; he therefore ſent him envoy extraordinary to Sweden on the 4th of September 1664.

He met with a very honourable reception; the Swedes teſtified a ſincere affection for the king, and the utmoſt willingneſs to unite in any thing which would not be deſtructive to themſelves. Coventry remained in Sweden two years, and returned the 21ſt of June 1666.

In the year following it was judged expedient to ſend embaſſadors to Breda, for the purpoſe of treating for peace. Mr. Coventry had given ſo much ſatisfaction in his former embaſſy, that the chancellor propoſed him as one of the propereſt perſons to act in the treaty, and he was appointed with Denzil lord Hollis embaſſador extraordinary.

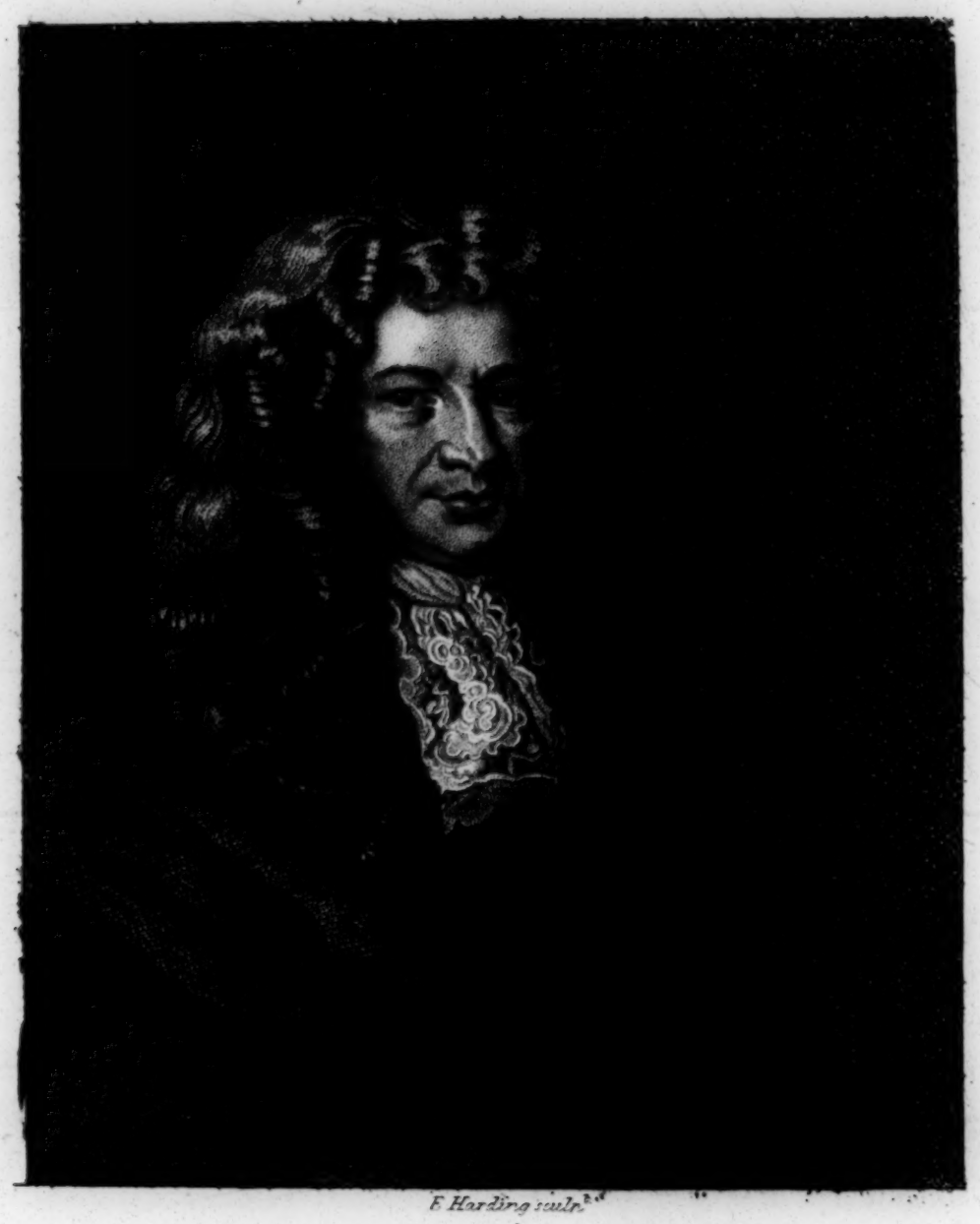
They were fitted out in a ſtyle worthy of the ſtation they were to fill, and of the maſter for whom they acted. At Breda they concluded a peace with France, Denmark, and the States General.

In

In the year 1671 Mr. Coventry went again embaſſador to Sweden, and returning the following year, was on the third of July conſtituted ſecretary of ſtate, and privy counſellor. This office he filled with the ſtricteſt fidelity and honour upwards of ſix years; but his health no longer permitting him to undergo the fatigue, he requeſted leave to retire.

His reſignation was announced by the following public notice in the Gazette:—"Whitehall, February 11, 1679. His Majeſty was this afternoon pleaſed to declare in council, that Mr. Secretary Coventry has long ſolicited him, on account of his infirmity of body, for his leave to reſign his place as one of his Principal Secretaries of State; that His Majeſty has at laſt been prevailed upon to grant it, though with ſome unwillingneſs, becauſe of the great ſatisfaction His Majeſty has always had in his ſervices; and that his intention was he ſhould ever continue in his Privy Council."

After this time he never accepted of any public employment, but lived in a very retired manner till his death, which happened at his houſe in the Haymarket, near Charing Croſs, the 7th of December 1686, in the 68th year of his age; he was unmarried.



E Harding sculp.

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY.

from the Collection at Long Leat

Published Aug.t 1. 1800. by E. Harding. 98. Pall Mall.

SIR WILLIAM COVENTRY.

WILLIAM COVENTRY was the younger brother of Henry Coventry. At the age of ſixteen he was a gentleman commoner of Queen's College, Oxford. He went to the univerſity in 1642, and, after continuing ſome time, commenced his travels.

On his return he was appointed ſecretary to the Duke of York, and alſo to the Admiralty, and elected member of parliament for Yarmouth in 1661; he was alſo returned for the ſame town to the parliament ſummoned in 1678.

In 1663, he was created a doctor of laws at the univerſity of Oxford.

He was ſworn of the privy council, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, June 26, 1665; in 1667 he was made one of the commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

Biſhop Burnet obſerves that he was "a man of great notions and eminent virtues; the beſt ſpeaker in the Houſe of Commons; and capable of bearing the chief miniſtry, as it was once thought he was very near it, and deſerved it more than all the reſt did."

He engaged in a perſonal diſpute with the Duke of Buckingham, which terminating in a challenge, he was forbid the court, and he retired to Minſter Lovel, in Oxfordſhire. There he lived very privately, devoting himſelf to religion; and though conſiderable offices were afterwards tendered to him, he conſtantly declined accepting them.

He died, unmarried, at Somerhill, near Tunbridge Wells, where he went for the benefit of the waters, the 23d of June 1686, aged 60 years, and was buried at Penſhurſt in Kent, where a monument is erected to his memory.

By his will he left 2000 *l.* for the relief of the French proteſtants, who had lately quitted their country from religious motives, and 3000 *l.* for the redemption of captives from Algiers.

Dr BRADY

DOCTOR ROBERT BRADY.

Robert Brady was born in the county of Norfolk, and admitted in Caius College, in Cambridge, February 20, 1643. He took his degree of bachelor of phyſic in 1653, and was created doctor in that faculty September 5th, 1660, by virtue of the king's mandatory letters. On the firſt of December the ſame year he was, in purſuance of king Charles's mandate, elected maſter of his college, upon the reſignation of Dr. Bachcroft. About the year 1670 he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London; in which office, how well he employed himſelf in peruſing thoſe moſt valuable documents in his poſſeſſion, is obvious from his hiſtorical works. Some time after he was choſen regius profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Cambridge. In 1679 he wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is publiſhed among that learned perſon's works. But his largeſt and moſt conſiderable performance was, "An Introduction to "the old Engliſh Hiſtory," and "A complete Hiſtory of England, from the "firſt Entrance of the Romans, unto the End of the Reign of King Richard II." in three vols. folio; about which he was employed ſeveral years. It is aſſerted by Dr. Gilbert Stuart, that this work formed the baſis of Hume's hiſtory. Dr. Brady alſo wrote A Treatiſe on Burghs, in thin folio. In the year 1681 he was choſen one of the repreſentatives for the univerſity of Cambridge, in that parliament which met at Oxford; and again, in 1685, in the parliament of king James II. He was likewiſe phyſician in ordinary to this king; and, on the 22d of October, 1688, was one of thoſe who gave in their depoſitions concerning the birth of the pretended prince of Wales.

He died on the 19th of Auguſt, 1700. He was an accurate writer, and a curious and diligent ſearcher into our ancient records.

E. Harding sculpt.

MARGARET SAWYER, COUNTESS of PEMBROKE.

From the Collection at Petworth

Published Aug.t 1 1800. by E. Harding 98. Pall Mall.

MARGARET SAWYER, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE.

MARGARET counteſs of Pembroke, was the only daughter and heir of ſir Robert Sawyer, knight, of High Cleer in the county of Southampton, an able and judicious lawyer, who was attorney general from 1681 to 1687. In July 1684 ſhe was married to Thomas earl of Pembroke, to whom ſhe bore ſeven ſons and five daughters. The counteſs died November 17, 1706, greatly lamented for her many virtuous and eminent qualities.

Harding sc

SIR EDWD SEYMOUR

From his Monument at Maiden Bradley

Pub. Sept. 1800 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall.

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR.

Sir Edward Seymour, the fifth of that name in lineal ſucceſſion, was born in 1633.

In the reigns of Charles II. James II. William and Mary, he was very conſpicuous in all political tranſactions, and particularly in the Houſe of Commons. He conſtantly ſerved in Parliament for the city of Exeter, except once for Hindon, and once for Totneſs.

In 1667, he himſelf diſtinguiſhed in the impeachment of the lord chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon. In the Houſe of Commons he made a long and ſevere ſpeech againſt him, recapitulating all the ſuppoſed crimes and errors of his adminiſtration, and urging the propriety of arraigning him for high treaſon; and he attended in a few days after at the bar of the Houſe of Lords with the accuſation of the Lower Houſe, and their requeſt that the Lord Chancellor might be ſequeſtered from that Houſe, and his perſon ſecured.

In the ſame year Seymour obtained a grant for life of the office of clerk of the Hanaper in the court of Chancery.

On the reſignation of ſir Job Charlton, 15th February 1672-3 he was unanimouſly choſen ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, and on the 9th of April following, made treaſurer of the navy.

On the 6th of March 1678 he was again choſen Speaker, but the king having occaſion for his ſervices, in a manner which he conſidered incompatible with that appointment, refuſed to confirm the Election. The Commons made three repreſentations in Seymour's favour, but at length having been prorogued, and fearing diſſolution, they elected Serjeant Gregory.

Seymour gave ſo much offence to the Houſe by his attachment to the conſtitution, and his oppoſition to their extravagant views, that on the 20th

of

of November 1680 they voted his impreachment, and a motion was made for addreſſing the king to diſmiſs him from his preſence and councils for ever; but the motion was abandoned, and no articles of impeachment exhibited: he oppoſed the bill of excluſion, and was a great promoter of the Habeas Corpus Act.

After the acceſſion of James II. Seymour was a ſtrenuous oppoſer of the duke of Monmouth and his rebellious adherents in 1685. Afterwards conſidering the Church of England in danger from the united efforts of the Catholics and Preſbyterians, he joined in inviting the prince of Orange, though he expected that he would only interpoſe as a generous mediator, and not attempt to ſeize the throne or change the ſucceſſion.

When William landed in 1688, ſuch was the terror of the people, and their tardineſs in joining him, that he would probably have been compelled to return, but Seymour waited on him at Exeter, and propoſed forming an aſſociation to adhere to him till the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom, were ſecured by a free parliament. This candid declaration ſoon procured the prince of Orange a great number of adherents.

Seymour diſliking the ſubſequent proceedings, particularly the dethroning of king James, and diſinheriting of his ſon, oppoſed thoſe meaſures, and reſiſted the bill for forming the Convention into a Parliament. His efforts being over-ruled, he ſubmitted and took the oaths of Government.

In December 1688 Seymour's father died, and he ſucceeded to his title and eſtate.

In March 1691-2 he was made a Privy Counſellor, and Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, but in little more than two years, he again joined the oppoſition, and in a debate on the king's intended partition of Spain, treated the project as a highway robbery.

On the acceſſion of Queen Anne, ſir Edward was, in April 1702, appointed comptroller of the houſehold, and again took his ſeat at the Council Board, but he was deprived of his place in 1703-4.

He was again ſupporter of the bill to prevent occaſional conformity, and moved for one to reſume all king William's grants.

After he was deprived of his place he continued his parliamentary exertions till the period of his death, which happened the 17th February 1707-8 at Maiden Bradley, where he was interred, and a beautiful monument erected to his memory.

Sir Edward Seymour was endowed with great abilities and eloquence, and diſtinguiſhed by a conſiderable ſhare of haughtineſs, which perhaps raiſed him many enemies. He gave a ſpecimen of his pride when he went to meet the prince of Orange. William ſaid to him "I think, ſir Edward, you are of the duke of Somerſet's family," Seymour anſwered, "No, he is of mine."

GEORGIUS III
BRITISH MUSEUM

Harding sc

HENRY L^D HYDE & CORNBURY

From the Collection at Badmenton^s

Pub^d Sepr 1.1800. by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

HENRY HYDE, EARL OF CLARENDON

WAS the eldeſt ſon of Edward earl of Clarendon, lord chancellor, by Frances daughter and heireſs of ſir Thomas Ayleſbury, bart. one of the maſters of requeſts to Charles I.

Upon the acceſſion of James II. (who was his brother-in-law) he was made lord privy ſeal, and in the latter end of the ſame year was ſent lord lieutenant to Ireland. James was endeavouring, by every means in his power, to ſubvert the national religion, and to introduce the catholic.

In Ireland he met with but little oppoſition; and though the lord lieutenant was a proteſtant, his credit and authority were inſufficient to put a ſtop to the acts of injuſtice committed againſt thoſe of his religion. The earl of Tyrconnel being inveſted with the command of the army, broke the proteſtant officers and ſoldiers, and filled their places with catholics, without vouchſafing to aſk for the lord lieutenant's order. This bred a quarrel between them, wherein Tyrconnel behaved very haughtily, ever ſaying he did nothing but by the king's expreſs order. When he had ſufficiently modelled the army to the king's mind, he went over to England, where, by means of the queen and father Petre, he ſupplanted the earl of Clarendon, and was appointed lord lieutenant.

Upon the earl's return to England, he was deprived of the privy ſeal, and the lord Arundel of Wardour conſtituted in his room.

On the landing of the prince of Orange, lord Clarendon appears to have been firm in his allegiance to James; although his ſon, lord Hyde and Cornbury, who was colonel of a regiment of dragoons, left Saliſbury under pre-

tence of an order from the king, to beat up one of the enemy's advanced poſts at Honiton, took with him his own regiment, and thoſe of Berwick, St. Alban's, and Fenwick, and with the major part of them went over to the prince at Exeter.

On the 17th of November he was one of the lords who ſigned a petition to the king for a free parliament. But perceiving that king James's affairs were now deſperate, he joined the prince of Orange; and on December 7th he was appointed, with the earl of Oxford, on the part of the prince, to meet the king's commiſſioners at Hungerford.

He was appointed one of the managers for the lords in the celebrated conference between the two houſes of parliament, on the abdication of James, and very ably ſupported the amendments of the lords.

His lordſhip married two wives; firſt, Theodoſia, third ſurviving daughter of Arthur lord Capel, who was beheaded by the rebels, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, Edward, who ſucceeded him. Secondly, Flower, daughter and heireſs to William Backhouſe, of Swallowfield, eſq. and widow of ſir William Backhouſe, bart. by whom he had no iſſue.

He died in 1709.

SIR JOHN COVENTRY
From the Collection at Long Leat.

Pub.d Sep.t 1.1800. by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

SIR JOHN COVENTRY.

JOHN COVENTRY was grandſon of Thomas, firſt Earl of Coventry, and nephew to Henry and Sir William Coventry. He was ſon of the honourable John Coventry, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Colles, Eſquire, of Barton, in Somerſetſhire, and widow of Herbert Doddington.

John Coventry was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II.; he was a member in the long parliament, and in all the other parliaments in the reign of Charles II. for Weymouth.

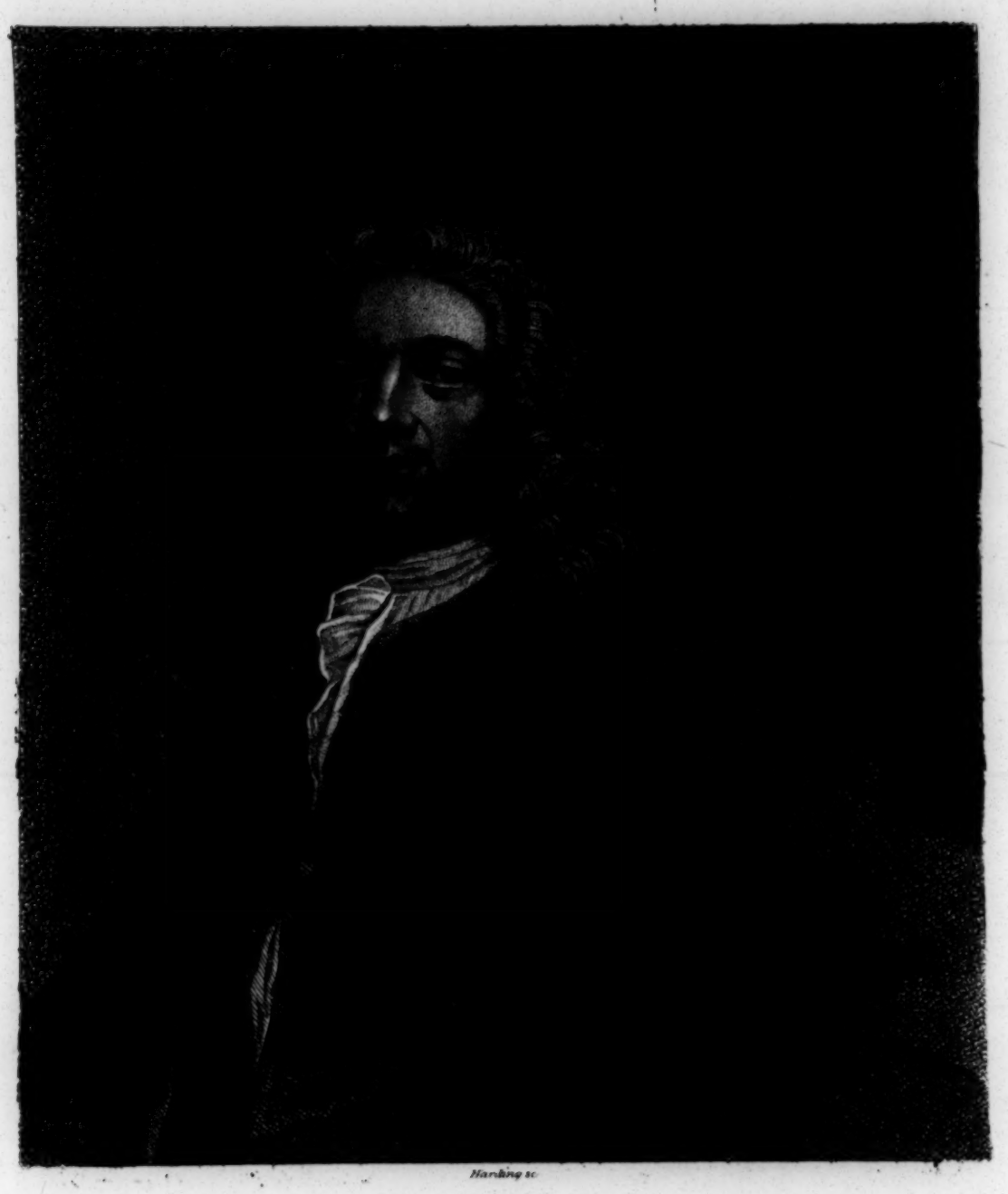
He was diſtinguiſhed for wit, and being often in oppoſition, a violent and cruel attempt was made on his perſon, on the 21ſt of December 1670. Biſhop Burnet gives the following account of the tranſactions. "Sir John Coventry was one of thoſe members who violently oppoſed the giving money, and it being then uſual, after ſuch bills had failed in the main vote, to lay the money on funds unacceptable and deficient, it was propoſed to lay a tax on play-houſes, which were then deemed neſts of proſtitution. This was oppoſed by the Court; it was ſaid, 'the players were the King's ſervants, and a part of his pleaſure.' Upon which Sir John aſked 'whether did the King's pleaſure lie amongſt the men or women that acted?' This was carried with great indignation to the court. It was ſaid, This was the firſt time that the King was perſonally reflected on: if it was paſſed over, more of the ſame kind would follow; and it would grow a faſhion to talk ſo. It was therefore fit to take ſuch ſevere notice of this, that nobody ſhould dare to talk at that rate for the future." The Duke of York told Biſhop Burnet, "He ſaid all he could to the King to divert him from the reſolution he took; which was to ſend ſome of the guards, and watch in the ſtreets where Sir John lodged, and leave a mark upon him. The fact, by bills of indict-

ment,

ment, was found to be committed by Sir Thomas Sandys, Knight; Charles O'Bryan, Eſquire, Simon Parry, and Miles Reeves, who were fled from juſtice, not daring to abide a legal trial. As Coventry was going home, they drew about him; he ſtood up to the wall, and ſnatched the flambeau out of his ſervant's hands; and with that in one hand, and his ſword in the other, he defended himſelf ſo well that he got credit by it. He wounded ſome of them, but was ſoon diſarmed, and then they cut his noſe to the bone, to teach him (as they ſaid) to remember what reſpect he owed to the King; and ſo they left him, and went back to the Duke of Monmouth's, where O'Bryan's wound was dreſſed. The matter was executed by orders from the duke of Monmouth; for which he was ſeverely cenſured, becauſe he lived then in profeſſions of friendſhip with Coventry; ſo that his ſubjection to the king was not thought an excuſe for directing ſo vile an attempt on his friend, without ſending him ſecret notice of what was deſigned. Coventry had his noſe ſo well needled up, that the ſcar was ſcarce to be diſcerned. This put the Houſe of Commons in a furious uproar: they paſſed a bill of baniſhment againſt the actors of it; and put a clauſe in it, that it ſhould not be in the king's power to pardon them; and that it ſhould be death to maim any perſon. This gave great advantages to all thoſe that oppoſed the court; and was often remembered, and much improved by all the angry men of thoſe times." The act thus obtained is ſtill called "the Coventry Act."

Sir John Coventry died unmarried, and endowed an hoſpital at Wiveliſcomb, in the county of Somerſet, for twelve poor people.

GR III
1753
BRITISH MUSEUM



Harding sc

WILL SHIPPEN

From the Collection at Badminton

Publish'd Sept 1.1800. by Edwd. Harding 28 Pall Mall.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN.

THE following account of William Shippen is taken intirely from "Me-
"moirs of the Life and Adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, by the Rev.
"Mr. Coxe." The narrative of that author is derived from ſuch excellent ſources, and ſo ably detailed, that no improvement can be expected, and an abridgment would afford grounds of reaſonable complaint and regret.

If uniformity of principles, and conſiſtency of conduct, be admitted as a merit, William Shippen certainly deſerves that eulogium as much or more than any member of the Houſe of Commons. Yet in conſidering the perſons who formed the minority, we ought to be on our guard, leſt we miſtake the heat of party for true patriotiſm; and we ſhould alſo be wary in truſting to expreſſions which are become almoſt cant words, and have been handed from one writer to another, until they have been adopted as unqueſtionable truths. Thus he is called by various writers, "*the Engliſh Cato*," "*Inflexible Patriot*;" and Pope has ſaid of him,

> I love to pour out all myſelf as plain,
> As *honeſt Shippen*, or downright Montaigne.

But though we may allow him to be honeſt and incorruptible, yet the appellation of true patriot can by no means be juſtly conferred on him; unleſs we ſhould ſtyle that man a patriot, who was notoriouſly diſaffected to the proteſtant ſucceſſion, and publicly known to be in the intereſts of the Pre-tender; who did not affect even to conceal his ſentiments, who in the hete-

rogeneous

rogencous meetings of the oppoſition, frequently diſguſted the old whigs with declarations on the neceſſity of reſtoring the Stuarts*; and who, in company with his intimate friends, was often heard to declare, that he waited for orders from Rome, before he would give his vote in the Houſe of Commons.

The family of Shippen was ſettled in Cheſhire. His father, who was rector of Stockport, had four ſons, one of whom was preſident of Brazennoſe college, Oxford; a man of diſtinguiſhed abilities, and of the ſame principles with his brother: and one daughter, who married Mr. Leyborne, a gentleman of reſpectable family in Yorkſhire.

William Shippen was born about the year 1672, and received his education at Stockport ſchool, which was conducted with great credit by a maſter whoſe name was Dale.

He firſt came into parliament in 1707, for Bramber in Suſſex, in the place of John Aſgill, who was expelled for blaſphemy, by the intereſt of lord Plymouth, whoſe ſon Dixy Windſor, was his brother-in-law. He again repreſented that borough in 1710. In 1713, he was choſen for Saltaſh in Cornwall, probably by government intereſt; but waved his ſeat in 1714, on being elected for Newton in Lancaſhire, through the intereſt of Mr. Legh of Lime Park in Cheſhire; whoſe aunt, lady Clarke, was married to his brother Dr. Shippen; which place he continued to repreſent until his death. His paternal eſtate was very ſmall, not exceeding 400*l.* a year, but he obtained a fortune of not leſs than 70,000*l.* by his wife, who was daughter and co-heireſs of ſir Richard Stote, knight, of the county of Northumberland, by whom he left no children. His way of living was in all reſpects ſimple and economical. Before his marriage he never exceeded his income, and even afterwards his expences were not proportionable to the largeneſs of his eſtate.

For a ſhort period he had apartments in Holland-houſe, from whence he dates ſeveral of his letters to biſhop Atterbury, with whom he maintained a conſtant correſpondence during his exile. And William Morrice mentions him in one of his letters, as as perſon who continued fixed to his principles, or as he expreſſes himſelf, *as honeſt as ever*. He ſeems to have had no country

* From the Biſhop of Saliſbury.

reſidence,

reſidence, except a hired houſe on Richmond hill, but made excurſions in ſummer to his wife's relations in Northumberland. His uſual place of abode was London, in the latter period of his life in Norfolk ſtreet, and his houſe was the rendezvous of perſons of rank, learning, and abilities; his manner was pleaſing and dignified, and his converſation was replete with vivacity and wit.

Shippen and ſir Robert Walpole had always a perſonal regard for each other. He was frequently heard to ſay, Robin and I are two honeſt men. He is for king George, and I am for king James. But thoſe men with long cravats, (meaning Sandys, ſir John Ruſhout, Gybbon, and others) only deſire places, either under king George or king James.

By the accounts of thoſe * who had heard him in the Houſe of Commons, his manner was highly energetic and ſpirited as to ſentiment and expreſſion; but he generally ſpoke in a low tone of voice, with too great rapidity, and held his glove before his mouth. His ſpeeches uſually contained ſome pointed period, which peculiarly applied to the ſubject in debate, and which he uttered with great animation.

Shippen publiſhed ſeveral pamphlets, the titles of which I cannot aſcertain; he may be ſuppoſed to have obtained ſome reputation as a poet, by the mention which Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, makes of him in his poem, "The Election of a Poet Laureat."

> To Shippen Apollo was cold with reſpect,
> But ſaid in a greater aſſembly he ſhin'd,
> As places were things he had ever declin'd.

Shippen wrote two political poems: Faction Diſplayed, and Moderation Diſplayed. In the firſt he draws the characters of the great Whig lords, under the names of the principal Romans who were engaged in Catiline's conſpiracy. This ſatire is ſevere and cauſtic; but the lines are, in general, rough and inharmonious. The concluding paſſage, which refers to the death of the duke of Glouceſter, is not without merit.

* From the late Earl of Orford.

'So by the courſe of the revolving ſpheres,
Whene'er a new diſcover'd ſtar appears,
Aſtronomers, with pleaſure and amaze,
Upon the infant luminary gaze.
'They find their heavens enlarg'd, and wait from thence
Some bleſt, ſome more than common influence:
But ſuddenly, alas! the fleeting light,
Retiring, leaves their hopes involv'd in endleſs night.

His wife was extremely penurious, and from a peculiarity of temper, unwilling to mix in ſociety. She was much courted by queen Caroline, but having imbibed from her huſband a great independency of principle, oſtentatiouſly affected to decline all intercourſe with the court.

The fortune which he received with his wife, and the money which he had ſaved, came to her on his death, in conſequence of a compact, that the ſurvivor ſhould inherit the whole. As neither he nor any of his brothers left any ſons, his paternal eſtate paſſed to his nephew, Dr. Leyborne, principal of Alban hall, Oxford; and Mr. Leyborne, a merchant of the factory at Liſbon. Shippen's widow lived to a great age: her infirmities being ſuch as to prevent her making a will, her ample fortune devolved on her ſiſter, Mrs. Dixy Windſor.

Shippen's niece, Miſs Leyborne, was married to the Rev. Mr. Taylor. She was mother to Mrs. Willes, widow of the late learned and much reſpected judge, to whom I am principally indebted for theſe anecdotes. A collateral branch of the family of Shippen is ſettled in Philadelphia: one of them married Laurens, who was preſident of the congreſs; and another, the American general Arnold.

L. Laguiac fculp.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL.

From an Original Picture at Mrs. Pelhams

Pub. Sept. 1.1806, by Edw. Harding 98. Pall Mall.

LADY RACHEL RUSSELL.

Lady Rachel Russell was ſecond daughter of Thomas Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton, lord high treaſurer of England, by Rachel de Rouvigny, widow of Daniel de Maſſen, baron of Rouvigny.

She was born in 1636, and married firſt to Francis lord Vaughan, eldeſt ſon of Richard, earl of Ceorberry, ſecondly to William lord Ruſſell, ſecond ſon of William, firſt duke of Bedford, who, in 1683, was executed for miſpriſion of treaſon, but whoſe attainder was afterwards reverſed by act of Parliament.

* The excellent and undiſturbed ſenſe, and unſhaken firmneſs of this virtuous heroine, while ſhe aſſiſted her lord during his trial, were proved not to be the reſult of inſenſibility, miſcalled philoſophy, but a command over the moſt afflicted tenderneſs, as long as ſhe could be of uſe to him, and while ſhe might have diſtreſſed his affection. For the moment he was no more, ſhe gave ſuch inceſſant looſe to her tears, that ſhe was ſuppoſed to have brought on her blindneſs—ſtill with ſuch devout ſubmiſſion, that ſhe bore the violent reproofs of a bigoted chaplain, devoted to the Court, who augmented her rational grief by ſcarce oblique condemnation of the principles to which her deareſt lord had fallen a ſacrifice.

Her ladyſhip's letters, which have been publiſhed, are a compound of reſigned piety, never-ceaſing grief, ſtrong ſenſe, and true patriotiſm, with ſtrict attention to all domeſtic duties.

She lived to the age of eighty-ſeven, revered almoſt as a ſaint herſelf, and venerated as the relict of the martyr to liberty and the conſtitution.

* Lord Orford.

She died the 29th September, 1723, having born to lord Ruſſell one ſon, Wriotheſley, who, in 1700, ſucceeded his grandfather in his honours and eſtate; and two daughters, lady Rachel, married to William ſecond duke of Devonſhire, and lady Catherine, married to John marquis of Granby, afterwards ſecond duke of Rutland.

J. C.

E. Harding sculp.

RACHEL RUSSELL, DUCHESS *of* DEVONSHIRE.

From the Collection at Petworth

Published Aug.t 1. 1800. by E. Harding 98 Pall Mall

RACHEL RUSSEL, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

THIS amiable lady was daughter of the unfortunate lord William Ruſſel, who, in the reign of Charles II. was executed for high treaſon, and of lady Rachel Ruſſel, whoſe piety and reſignation gave the higheſt teſtimony of her genuine worth.

Lady Rachel, whoſe portrait is annexed, was born in January 1674, and married to William Cavendiſh, ſecond duke of Devonſhire, by whom ſhe had four ſons and ſix daughters.

She was remarkably ſilent and reſerved, which ſome attributed to motives leſs laudable than thoſe by which ſhe was really influenced. The duke was an intimate friend and ſtrenuous ſupporter of ſir Robert Walpole; and the ducheſs had reaſon to apprehend that, on ſome occaſions, advantage might have been taken, of a facility of communication, to extract from her ſome facts which her duty required her not to diſcloſe; or to impute to her ſentiments which ſhe had never expreſſed.

She died the 28th of December, 1725.

ARABELLA CHURCHILL

from the Picture of the Rt Hon.ble Lord Tr Falmouth

Pubd 1 May 1777 by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall

ARABELLA CHURCHILL.

ARABELLA Churchill was daughter of ſir Winſton Churchill of Wootton Baſſett in the county of Wilts, and ſiſter of the renowned John Churchill, duke of Marlborough. She was born the 16th of March 1648.

Count Hamilton, from whom the following anecdotes are principally derived, deſcribes her as poſſeſſing ſo few obvious claims to beauty, that even the known inconſtancy and capriciouſneſs of the duke of York (afterwards James II.) ſeem hardly to afford a ſufficient reaſon for his attachment to her. She is deſcribed as a tall creature, pale, thin, and uncommonly indolent.

Miſs Churchill was maid of honour to the ducheſs of York; and the duke had for ſome time made his addreſſes to her, notwithſtanding the ridicule of the court. A party of pleaſure having been formed into Yorkſhire by the duke and ducheſs, Miſs Churchill, as maid of honour, attended; the duke perſevered in his ſuit; but his paſſion was thought to be on the decline, when it was revived and ſtrengthened by the following incident.

The royal party went out a courſing; the ducheſs was in a carriage, and all the ladies on horſeback. The maids of honour, in general, were indifferently mounted; but Miſs Churchill, in compliment to the duke, was provided with a ſpirited horſe, a preference which afforded her no ſatisfaction, as ſhe was a very bad horſe-woman. The duke, who rode by her ſide, expreſſed diſcontent at her awkwardneſs, and terror had ſo increaſed her natural paleneſs, that his diſguſt was complete. He ſpurred his horſe forward, intending to have joined ſome other ladies, when Miſs Churchill's palfrey, animated at the example, and impatient of the rein, ſprang forward at a full gallop. The lady ſcreamed out, and, after ſome awkward efforts to retain her ſeat, fell juſt as the duke came up to her aſſiſtance. She ſuſtained no injury from the accident, but the derangement of her dreſs diſcovered a figure ſo exquiſitely proportioned, as to make ample

compenſation

compenſation for the want of a more beautiful face. The duke renewed his attentions with redoubled ardour, and it was ſoon perceived that his aſſiduities were not unſucceſsful.

The offspring of this attachment were two ſons and two daughters. The eldeſt ſon was the celebrated James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick; the younger, Henry Fitz-James, was grand-prior of France, and, after the revolution in England, was by his father created duke of Albermarle. Henrietta, the eldeſt daughter, married lord Waldegrave; and the younger daughter, whoſe name is not preſerved, took the veil.

Miſs Churchill was afterwards married to colonel Charles Godfrey, comptroller of the houſehold, and maſter of the jewel office, by whom ſhe had two daughters.

She died in May 1730, at the age of eighty-two.

ELIZ.TH ALLINGTON LADY SEYMOUR.

From the Collection of the Rt. Hon.ble the Earl of Egremont

Pub.d May 1793 by Edwd Harding 98 Pall Mall

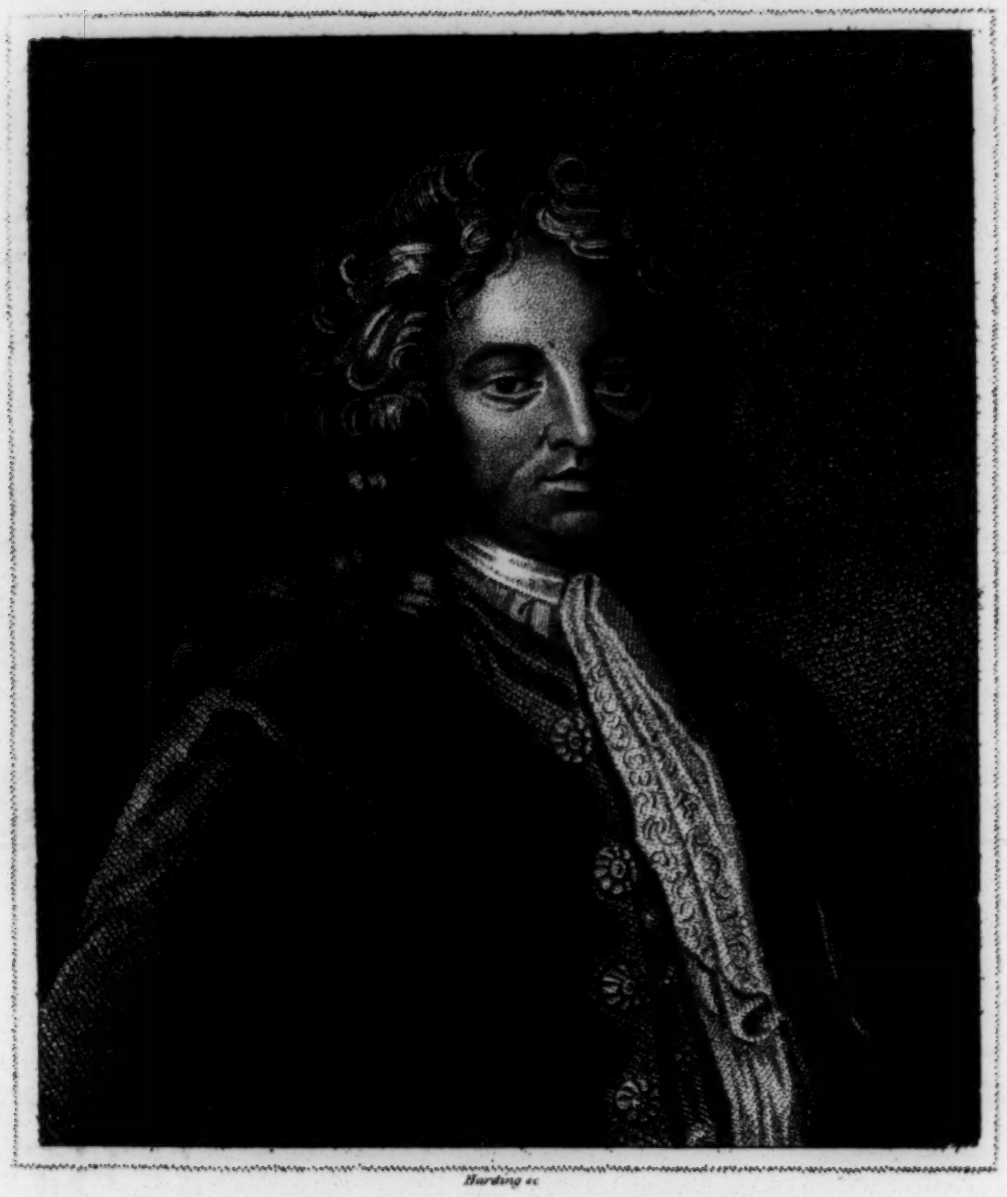
ELIZABETH, LADY SEYMOUR.

THIS lady was daughter of William lord Allington, of Horſheath, in the county of Cambridge.

She was the ſecond wife of Charles Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, only ſon of John Duke of Somerſet, who died before his father in 1665. By him ſhe had five ſons, three of whom died young; the other two were ſucceſſively dukes of Somerſet.

Lady Elizabeth died in May 1731.

GR III



Harding sc

HUGH VISCOUNT FALMOUTH

From the Collection at Badmenton

Pub. Sept. 1806. by I. du Harding 98 Pall Mall.

HUGH VISCOUNT FALMOUTH.

THE family of Boſcawen is traced by manorial poſſeſſions to the reign of King John. Hugh, firſt viſcount Falmouth, was eldeſt ſon and heir of Edward Boſcawen, eſq. by Jael, daughter of ſir Francis Godolphin, knight of the bath, and ſiſter to Sidney earl of Godolphin, lord high treaſurer.

He was born in 1678, and in the reign of Queen Anne was member in ſeveral parliaments for the county of Cornwall, and the boroughs of Truro and Penryn. He was groom of the bed-chamber to prince George of Denmark, and in that quality attended his funeral in 1708. He was in the ſame year appointed warden of the ſtannaries.

On the acceſſion of George I. in 1714, he was made comptroller of the houſehold, and in the ſame year, on the 12th of October, ſworn a member of the privy council. Mr. Boſcawen's attendance in parliament was extremely regular, and he was always, both before and after the acceſſion of George I. a ſtrenuous promoter of the intereſts of the Houſe of Hanover. His zeal in this cauſe was particularly conſpicuous during the rebellion in 1715. On that occaſion he exerted all his influence, and impaired his fortune, in maintaining the tranquillity of the county of Cornwall, where, at St. Colombe's, James Painter, jun. eſq. proclaimed the Chevalier de St. George King of England.

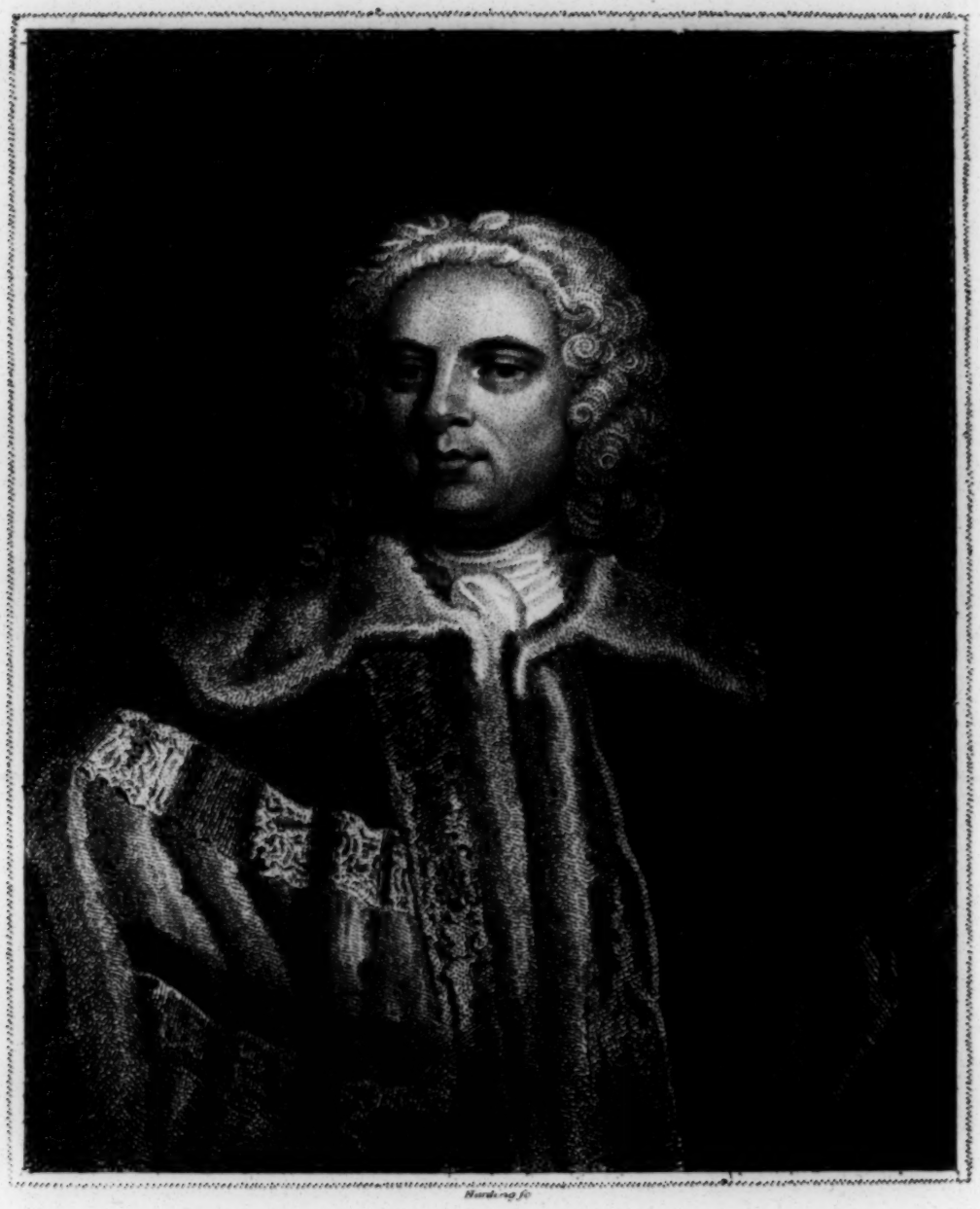
On the 13th of June, 1720, he was raiſed to the peerage, by the titles of baron of Boſcawen Roſe and viſcount Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall. In 1724, he was conſtituted vice-treaſurer of Ireland, and on his reſignation of that poſt, was re-appointed lord warden of the ſtannaries. He was alſo

captain of St. Maw's-caſtle, and recorder of the towns of Tregony and Penryn.

In the year 1700 he married Charlotte, eldeſt of the two daughters of Charles Godfrey, eſq, by Arabella Churchill, ſiſter to the duke of Marlborough. Lord Falmouth died ſuddenly at Trefuſis, in Cornwall, the 25th of October 1734.

By his lady he had eight ſons and ten daughters. One of his ſons was the brave and celebrated admiral Boſcawen.

Lord Falmouth, in private life, bore a moſt excellent character: as a huſband, father, maſter, and friend, he was kind, indulgent, punctual, and exemplary: he was beneficent, compaſſionate, and placable, affable in his manners, and peculiarly compaſſionate to perſons in diſtreſs.



Harding fc

JAMES EARL of ABERCORN

From an Original Picture in the Possession of the Marquis of Abercorn

Pub. Sept. 1 1800 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall

EARL OF ABERCORN.

JAMES, the eldeſt ſon of James fifth Earl of Abercorn and Elizabeth Colepeper, ſucceeded his father as groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II.; he alſo inherited the title of Earl of Abercorn, and was created Baron of Mount Caſtle and Viſcount Strabane, in 1701.

In 1706, to preſerve his Scotch peerage, he went to that kingdom, and ſat in the ſeſſion of parliament which concluded the union. In the reign of James II. he commanded a regiment of horſe, and was one of the privy council, as he was alſo to King William, Queen Anne, George I. and George II.

In 1729, he wrote a book entitled "Calculations and Tables relating to the Attractive Power of Loadſtone."

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Robert Reading, Baronet, of the city of Dublin, and died the 28th of November 1734.

JANE TEMPLE, COUNTESS of PORTLAND.

From the Collection at Petworth

Published Aug.st 1800. by E. Harding, 98. Pall Mall.

JANE TEMPLE, COUNTESS OF PORTLAND.

JANE TEMPLE was ſixth daughter of ſir John Temple, of Eaſt Sheen, in the County of Surry, bart. and was married firſt to John lord Berkeley, of Stretton.

Being left a widow, ſhe married, on the 16th of May 1700, William Bentinck, the firſt earl of Portland, the faithful adherent and confidential counſellor of William III.

She was, after the death of the earl, appointed governeſs to the three princeſſes, eldeſt daughters of king George II. and died the 15th of April 1736.

GRENVILLE
BRITISH MUSEUM

E. Harding fc

LADY SUNDON.

Pub.d 1 May 1799 by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall

LADY SUNDON.

Lady Sundon, whoſe maiden name was Dives, was the daughter of a gentleman in Hertfordſhire. She married William Clayton, Eſq. a gentleman of private family.

Mrs. Clayton had the good fortune to obtain the ſituation of bedchamber-woman to the princeſs of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, to whom ſhe rendered her ſervices in the higheſt degree acceptable, and obtained a very great ſhare of favour and influence.

The exact circumſtances to which her aſcendency is to be attributed are not known. Lord Orford aſcribes it to her being intruſted with a ſecret relating to the queen's health, which was not diſcloſed even to the king, or to the queen's own phyſicians, till it was too late to ſave her life *. This account is deficient in ſome circumſtances of probability. Lady Sundon's influence was, however, ſo great, that ſir Robert Walpole frequently expreſſed his ſurpriſe at it, and declared that he had never been able to ſhake her credit.

The intereſt of this lady's huſband was greatly promoted by the queen's kindneſs. On the acceſſion of George II. in 1727, he was appointed one of the lords of the Treaſury; he was afterwards member for St. Mawes and for Plympton; and in 1735 he was made a peer of Ireland.

His reſidence was at Sundon Houſe in Bedfordſhire; and he was ſo remarkable for his parſimony, that in 1741, when he was candidate on the court intereſt to repreſent the city of Weſtminſter, the oppoſition party cauſed a dead rat to be carried about the ſtreets, which they ſaid had been ſtarved in his kitchen.

Queen Caroline being a diſtinguiſhed patroneſs of learning, her favourite lady was likewiſe emulous of being thought a protectreſs of men of letters. She

* Lord Orford's Works, vol. iv. p. 307.

was

was courted by Dr. Clarke and Dr. Hoadley, and by many others who expected favours from the queen. She correſponded with Dr. Hoadley; and his letters to her, which are publiſhed, ſhew his high opinion of her talents and influence.

She died, without iſſue, in January 1742.

The portrait from which the annexed engraving is taken was given by lady Sundon to Dr. Clarke, and is inſcribed with the following verſes:

Yet, Worſdale, yet thou muſt exert thy art,
And ſtrive to paint the goodneſs of her heart.
'Tis not enough that wit and beauty join,
But in her face let ſenſe and judgment ſhine.
Paint her two eyes like the two polar ſtars,
That at one view ſurvey both hemiſpheres.
Let godlike bounty crown her gen'rous ſoul,
And ſolid wiſdom dignify the whole:
So in thy piece ſhall each beholder ſee
A finiſh'd Celia her: a Kneller thee.

GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

LORD PAGET.

From the Collection of the R.t Hon.ble the Earl of Oxford

Pubd May 1.st 1742 by T. Jefferys Nov.r 29 Pall Mall

THOMAS, LORD PAGET.

THOMAS Cateſby, lord Paget, was only ſon of Henry earl of Uxbridge, by Mary, daughter and coheir to Thomas Cateſby, of Whiſton, in the county of Northampton.

Lord Paget was member for the county of Stafford in two parliaments called by George I. He was lord of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, and, after his acceſſion to the throne, was continued in the ſame poſt.

He was author of ſeveral poems and eſſays, forming one volume octavo, of which only a few copies were printed to give away. Among theſe pieces are diſtinguiſhed, "An Eſſay on Human Life," in verſe; and "Some Reflections "on the Adminiſtration of Government."

"In both theſe pieces," Lord Orford ſays, "there is much good ſenſe. "The former is written in imitation of Pope's ethic epiſtle, and has good lines, "but not much poetry."

Lord Paget died at Drayton, near Uxbridge, in January 1742. He married lady Elizabeth, daughter to Scroop duke of Bridgewater. His eldeſt ſon, Henry, ſucceeded to the title of earl of Uxbridge.

GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

ROGER GALE

From the Public Library Cambridge

Pub.d 21 May 1794 by Sam.l Harding 99 Pall Mall

ROGER GALE.

THIS learned antiquary received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was entered in 1691, and made ſcholar of that houſe in 1693. He took the degree of B. A. and was made a fellow in 1697. He was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate at Scruton, in Yorkſhire; and repreſented North Allerton, in that county, in the firſt, ſecond, and third parliaments of Great Britain, at the end of which he was appointed a commiſſioner of exciſe. He was firſt vice-preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and treaſurer to the Royal Society. Though he was conſidered one of the moſt learned men of his age, his publications were not numerous, and related entirely to ſubjects of antiquarian reſearch. His diſcourſes and papers preſented to the Royal Society, and Society of Antiquaries, are highly commended.

He died at Scruton, June 25th, 1744, in his 72d year, univerſally eſteemed, and much lamented by all his acquaintance.

He left all his MSS. by will, to Trinity College, Cambridge, and his cabinet of Roman coins to the public library there, with a complete catalogue of them drawn up by himſelf. His correſpondence included all the eminent antiquaries of his time; and Mr. George Allen, of Darlington, is poſſeſſed, by a gift of his grandſon, of a large collection of letters to and from him, the principal of which are printed in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, and form a valuable addition to antiquarian literature.

GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

ANN COUNTESS of CARLISLE

From the Collection at Petworth.

Pub. Sept 1.1800 by Edw. Harding 98. Pall Mall.

LADY ANN COPLEY,

COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

LADY ANN COPLEY was daughter of Arthur Capel, firſt earl of Eſſex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland.

She was born in 1674, and married to Charles, third earl of Carliſle, by whom ſhe had two ſons and three daughters.

The counteſs of Carliſle being left a widow in 1738, lived an exemplary life, diſtinguiſhed by her acts of benevolence and charity: ſhe expired the 14th of October 1752, aged ſeventy-eight years, and was interred at Watford in Hertfordſhire.

GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

CHARLES EARL of EGREMONT

From the Collection at Petworth

Published 27 May 1811 by Edward Harding, 127 Pall Mall

CHARLES, EARL OF EGREMONT.

THE ſtrenuous parliamentary exertions of Sir William Wyndham, during the reigns of Queen Anne, George I. and George II. rendered him eminently conſpicuous in the hiſtory of thoſe times. He married Lady Catherine Seymour, ſecond daughter of Charles Duke of Somerſet; and the firſt offspring of that marriage was Charles, afterwards Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth, who was born in 1714.

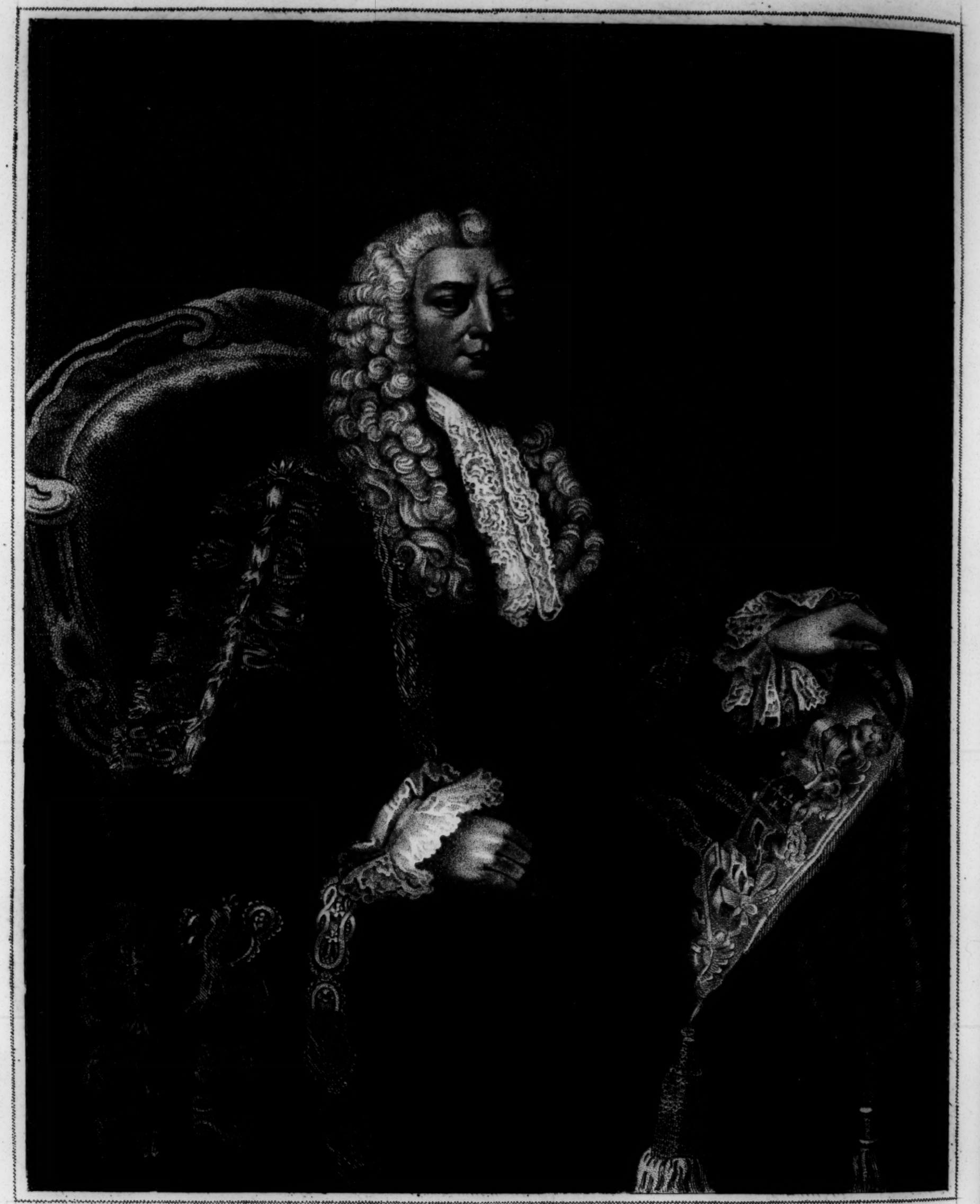
As ſoon as he was of age Mr. Wyndham was called into parliament, being returned for the borough of Bridgewater, in Somerſetſhire, vacant by the death of Thomas Palmer, Eſq. In ſubſequent parliaments he was choſen for Appleby in Weſtmorland, Taunton in Somerſetſhire, and Cockermouth in Cumberland.

In 1740 he ſucceeded to the eſtate of his father, and, by his death, became a baronet; and in 1750, Algernon Duke of Somerſet, dying without iſſue, Sir Charles Wyndham became, in purſuance of the limitation contained in the patent of George II. Earl of Egremont, and Baron of Cockermouth.

In 1751 he was made cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Cumberland, and continued ſo till his death. In 1761 he was nominated the firſt of the three plenipotentiaries, on the part of Great Britain, to an intended congreſs at Augſburg for a general pacification. In the ſame year he was ſworn a member of the privy-council, and, on the reſignation of Mr. Pitt, made ſecretary of ſtate.

His lordſhip was, in 1762, appointed cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Suſſex; and, in June 1763, elected governor of the Charter-houſe.

He died, in Auguſt 1763, of an apoplectic fit. He was married to Alicia-Maria, daughter of George Lord Carpenter, and ſiſter to the Earl of Tyrconnel in Ireland, by whom he had four ſons and three daughters.



Harding sc

PHILIP first EARL of HARDWICKE

From the Collection at Wimple

Pub. Sept 1.1800 by Edw. Harding 98 Pall Mall.

PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF HARDWICKE.

In the moſt conſpicuous rank of illuſtrious characters in the present age ſtands the earl of Hardwicke. Whether we conſider him as an example of early maturity, vigorous genius, and ſucceſsful application; as a ſtateſman, endowed with the moſt liberal feelings, and the moſt correct judgment; as a lawyer, uniting the greateſt facility of perceiving and decreeing juſtice; or, as an individual, exerting his ſplendid talents for the benefit of mankind, or condeſcending with amiable compaſſion to their infirmities and their faults; in either of theſe views he preſents equal claims to applauſe, eſteem, and veneration.

A career early commenced, and purſued with equal vigour and ſucceſs, affords ſo great a variety of action, that the limits of this work will not permit a copious detail; on the contrary, we can hardly extend our anecdotes beyond an enumeration of the dignities he attained, omitting the more intereſting account of thoſe particulars which marked his progreſs.

Philip Yorke was born in 1690, and received a liberal education. His proficiency in polite literature was evinced by his contributions to the Spectator.

He was entered of the Middle Temple, and applied with ſo much ability and perſeverance to the ſtudy of the law, that, at the age of twenty-nine, he was made ſolicitor general.

In 1720 he was returned to parliament for Lewes, and in the ſame year received the honour of knighthood. In January 1723-4, he was made attorney general, and continued in that office till October 1733, when he was, by letters patent of George II. made chief juſtice of the king's bench, and a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Hardwicke, baron of Hardwicke in the county of Glouceſter.

He had before this period been a member of three parliaments; once for Lewes, as above mentioned, and twice for Seaford. The advantage derived to the public from his elevation to the upper houſe, is thus correctly and judiciouſly

diſplayed

diſplayed by Coxe.* "The ſtile of his eloquence was more adapted to the houſe "of lords than to the houſe of commons. The tone of his voice was pleaſing "and melodious, his manner was placid and dignified. Preciſion of arrangement, "cloſeneſs of argument, fluency of expreſſion, elegance of diction, great know-"ledge of the ſubject on which he ſpoke, were his particular characteriſtics. "He ſeldom roſe into great animation; his chief aim was more to convince "than amuſe; to appeal to the judgment, rather than to the feelings of his "auditors. He poſſeſſed a perfect command over himſelf, and his even temper "was never ruffled by petulant oppoſition or malignant invective."

From the office of lord chief juſtice he was removed, on the death of lord Talbot in 1736-7, to the more exalted and important ſtation of lord chancellor. This appointment forms an era in the annals of juriſprudence. The dicta of lord Hardwicke are ſtill quoted as the moſt ſane and concluſive to be found in the whole ſyſtem, and his urbanity, rectitude, and diſpatch, procured him a degree of reſpect bordering on veneration. The moſt certain criterion of his excellence, is the unexampled acquieſcence of the ſuitors of the court in his decrees, againſt which, in the ſpace of twenty years, there were only three appeals, and in thoſe his deciſions were confirmed by the houſe of lords.

At his firſt ingreſs into office as chancellor, he had a ſpecimen of the political difficulties with which it was encumbered, by being obliged, in conſequence of the peremptory mandate of the king, to attend Frederick Prince of Wales with an objurgatory meſſage from his royal parent, couched in terms ſo harſh, that he was obliged to exert all his influence to obtain ſome mitigation of its extreme ſeverity.† This unfortunate breach in the royal family was a ſource of great uneaſineſs to the lord chancellor, his firmneſs as a politician made him expoſtulate with the prime miniſter on the too little conſideration paid to the prince, and his feelings as a man produced thoſe generous efforts of ſympathy which muſt ever be remembered to his honour.‡

When the whole nation was inflamed with exaggerated accounts of injuries ſuſtained by Britiſh merchants and ſeamen from the rapacity and cruelty of the

* Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Vol. I. page 408.

† Idem, page 526.

‡ Idem, page 535, 545.

Spaniards,

Spaniards, Lord Hardwicke oppoſed in the cabinet the pacific diſpoſition of the prime miniſter, and in the houſe of lords made ſo ſtrenuous a ſpeech for vigorous meaſures, that Walpole, who ſtood behind the throne, exclaimed to thoſe around him, " Bravo, Colonel Yorke! bravo*!" But lord Hardwicke was not infected with that malignant and ſelfiſh ſpirit which made many of his cotemporaries deſirous, not only to expel ſir Robert Walpole from adminiſtration, but to ſhorten his life by vindictive proſecution. In oppoſition to a meaſure propoſed for that purpoſe, and reſolutely ſupported in the houſe of lords, he made a ſpeech replete with ſentiments equally becoming the judge, the philoſopher, and the Britiſh ſenator. The meaſure was rejected by a large majority†.

The king entertained a proper eſtimation of his exalted character and talents, and ſix times, from the year 1740 to 1752, he was nominated one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of his majeſty's government during his abſence.

In 1746 and 1747 he was appointed lord high ſteward of England for the trials of the rebel lords, and on the 31ſt of July 1749, unanimouſly choſen high ſteward of the univerſity of Cambridge.

In 1754 the king, by letters patent, added to his lordſhip's titles thoſe of viſcount Royſton, and earl of Hardwicke.

In 1756 he reſigned the ſeals, and, though political diſputes were then carried to a great height, his reſignation excited general regret. From this period Lord Hardwicke enjoyed no public ſituation; but, in ſpite of indiſpoſition, continued to ſerve the public, with unabated vigour of mind, till his laſt moments.

When a change of miniſtry was in agitation in 1763, his preſent majeſty was preſſed by Mr. Pitt (afterwards earl of Chatham) to make lord Hardwicke preſident of the council; to which, ſo far from teſtifying repugnance, the king readily anſwered, that the office was vacant, and lord Hardwicke might have it whenever he thought fit. The appointment, however, never took place, owing to the great difficulties attending certain parts of the arrangement.

This diſtinguiſhed ornament of the Britiſh name terminated his honourable and uſeful career the 6th of March 1764. He married a daughter of Charles Cocks, Eſq. of the city of Worceſter, and was interred by her ſide at Wimple in Cambridgeſhire.

* Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Vol. I. page 621. † Idem, page 714.

His

His private virtues, amiability of manners, and extent and variety of knowledge, were as much eſteemed and admired by thoſe who had the honour of his acquaintance, as his ſuperior abilities were by the nation in general. In his public character, wiſdom, experience, probity, temper, candour, and moderation, were ſo happily united, that his death was reckoned a loſs to his country, as unſeaſonable as important.

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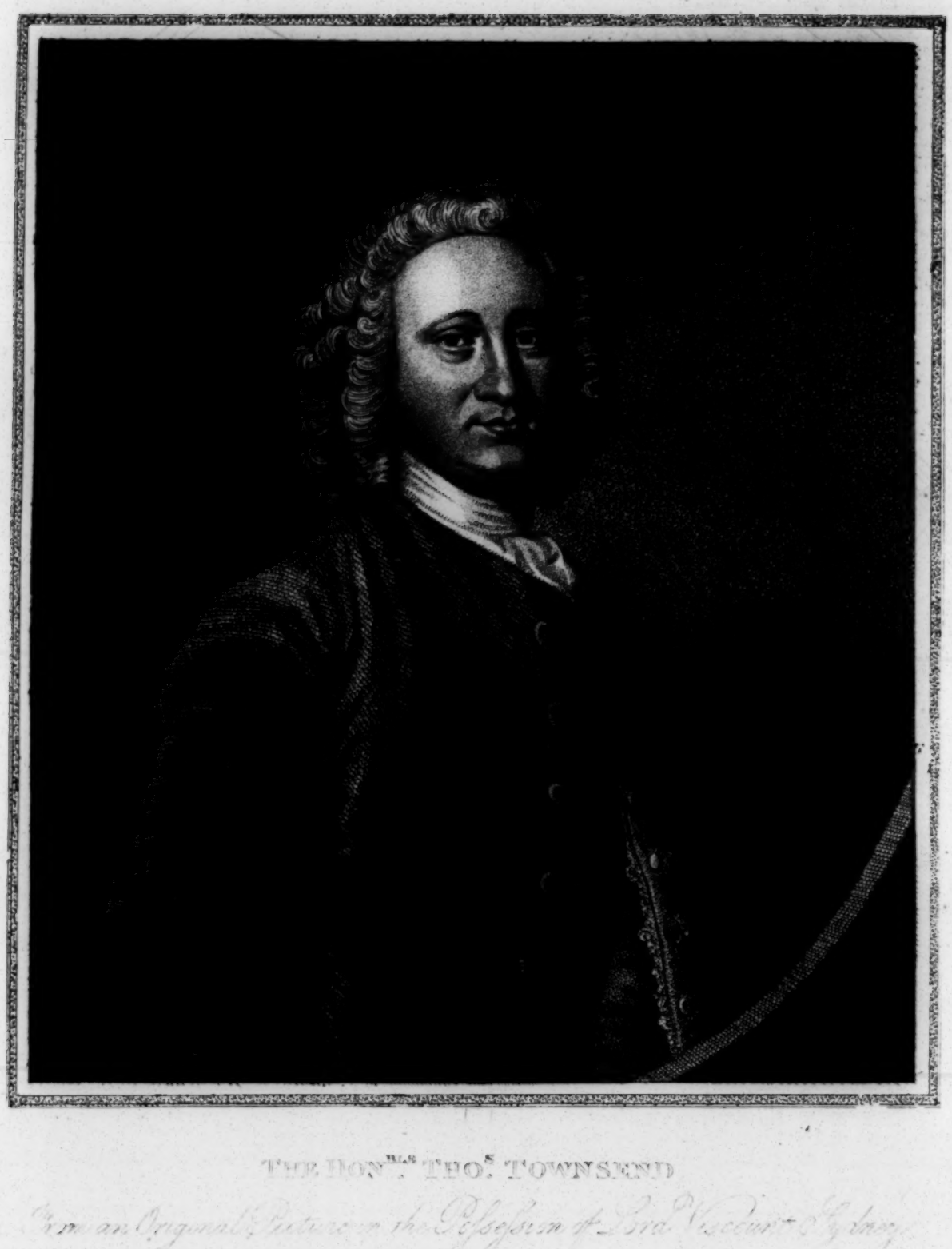

THE HON.ble THO.s TOWNSEND

From an Original Picture in the Possession of Lord Viscount Sydney

Pubd May 1.1793 by E. Dayes 9 Pall Mall

THE HON. THOMAS TOWNSHEND

WAS third ſon of Charles, ſecond lord viſcount Townſhend, ſecretary of ſtate and miniſter to George I. and George II. by his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, lord Pelham of Laughton, father to Thomas Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, and to the right honourable Henry Pelham.

He was born June 2d, 1701, and educated firſt at Eton ſchool, and afterwards at King's College, in the univerſity of Cambridge, for both which ſeminaries he preſerved the moſt affectionate regard to the end of his life.

At the age of twenty-one he was returned to parliament for Winchelſea, and at the ſubſequent general election for the univerſity of Cambridge, as well as for the town and port of Haſtings. Having made his election for the former, he continued to repreſent that learned body in ſix ſucceſſive parliaments, during which time he applied with the moſt unremitted attention to the intereſts of the univerſity, as well as to thoſe of the individuals who compoſed it. Mr. Townſhend, with his colleague the honourable Edward Finch, firſt inſtituted the annual prizes for the ſenior and middle bachelors, which continue to be given by the members for the univerſity.

Very early in life he entered into the ſecretary of ſtate's office under his father, and accompanied him in his journies to Germany with George I. and George II. in which ſituation he acquired a moſt accurate and comprehenſive knowledge of the intereſts of his country with reſpect to foreign powers.

In 1726-7, at the demiſe of the crown, he ſucceeded to one of the offices of teller of the exchequer, having received a reverſionary grant of it to take place on the determination of the patent to Mr. Treby, which not being for life, expired with that of the king.

In 1739 he was appointed chief ſecretary to the duke of Devonſhire, lord lieutenant of Ireland; but was prevented from attending his grace by the death of Mrs. Townſhend, a moſt ſevere misfortune, which totally oppreſſed his mind, and

and incapacitated him for any kind of buſineſs during ſeveral years. Her many virtues, accompliſhments, and amiable temper, fully accounted for the unlimited affection which he bore her, and for the deep regret which he felt on ſo irreparable a loſs.

Mrs. Townſhend was Albinia, the daughter of colonel Selwyn of Matſon, in Glouceſterſhire, who ſerved under the duke of Marlborough during the war of the ſucceſſion, and repreſented the city of Glouceſter in many parliaments. They had five children: Albinia married to George, lord viſcount Midleton of the kingdom of Ireland, Thomas, viſcount Sydney, Charles Townſhend, Eſq. Mrs. Mary Townſhend, and lieutenant colonel Henry Townſhend of the 1ſt regiment of foot guards, who was killed in 1762 at the battle of Willhemſtahl in Germany.

In April 1774, when he found the infirmities of age increaſing upon him, ſo as to render him unequal to the duty of a ſtrict parliamentary attendance, he notified to the univerſity, by a letter to Dr. Caryl, maſter of Jeſus College, and vice chancellor, his deſire of declining the future honour of repreſenting them. His reaſons cannot be better expreſſed than in the words of his own letter.

To the Rev. Dr. CARYL, *Vice Chancellor of the Univerſity of* CAMBRIDGE.

" DEAR SIR,

" As the preſent parliament is drawing near to its diſſolu-
" tion, I think it my duty to repreſent to the univerſity, that my age, and the
" impaired ſtate of my health (by which I am like to become a ſtill more un-
" profitable ſervant to them than I have hitherto been) indiſpenſably oblige me
" to deſire that they will think of filling my place, at the next general election,
" with a perſon more equal to the truſt which they have been pleaſed for ſo
" many years to repoſe in me. I flatter myſelf, that they cannot doubt but
" that my heart is full of gratitude and reſpect to them on account of that fa-
" vourable opinion, to which I owe the greateſt and almoſt the only diſtinc-
" tion, which, in a pretty long life, I have had reaſon to be proud of. I muſt,
" however, beg, that you (who know my ſentiments in this particular) will be
" ſo good as to aſſure them, in expreſſions the beſt ſuited to my obligations, of

" the

" the ſincere and affectionate regard, which (from a ſenſe of their importance to
" the public, as well as of the honourable and endearing proofs which I have
" received of their kindneſs) I ſhall ever retain for their intereſts and proſpe-
" rity."

He was one of the firſt and moſt elegant ſcholars of his age. The branches of literature in which he was verſed were many and various. His attainments, joined to great politeneſs, and ſimplicity of manners, cheerfulneſs and ſuavity of temper, as well as unſpotted integrity of heart, gained him the univerſal affection and reſpect of all who had the happineſs of knowing him. He lived in acquaintance and familiarity with moſt of the conſiderable men of his time, and in ſtrict intimacy and friendſhip with many of them; particularly ſir Robert Walpole, and his brother Horace, lord Walpole of Wolterton, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Onſlow, &c. He mixed enough in the world to make his character eminent and much admired during his life; but an extraordinary ſenſibility and delicacy of temper prevented his taking part in the more active ſcenes of public buſineſs, for which he had every poſſible qualification.

His own invincible reluctance and unfounded diffidence made him decline a high office, which was more than once earneſtly preſſed upon him by thoſe who held the government, and who were well acquainted with the extent of his abilities.

The latter part of his life was entirely domeſtic. His ſociety, of which he formed the delight and happineſs, was compoſed in general of his particular friends and his family. In their company he enjoyed and exhibited his great and amiable talents till within a very few weeks of his death, which happened juſt upon the cloſe of his ſeventy-ninth year, and in the month of May 1780.

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W. Gardiner del.

F. Bartolozzi Esq.r R.A. fc

PHILIP 2.d EARL of HARDWICKE

From the Collection of the Rt. Hon.ble the Earl of Hardwiche

Pub.d 1. May 1799. by Edw.d Harding 98 Pall Mall

PHILIP EARL OF HARDWICKE.

PHILIP YORKE, ſecond earl of Hardwicke, was born the 20th of December 1720, N. S. Hé received his education at Bennet college in the Univerſity of Cambridge, under the care of Dr. Salter, afterwards maſter of the Charter-houſe; and with a degree of aſſiduity and perſeverance, not common in perſons of rank, applied himſelf to thoſe branches of ſcience and literature which may be cultivated with ſo much advantage in that Univerſity.

During the latter part of his reſidence in College, a work was undertaken by his lordſhip, aſſiſted by ſome of his contemporaries, which is a proof of the learning and taſte of the literary ſociety to which he belonged. It is entitled the Athenian Letters; and was firſt publiſhed for general circulation in 1799, though it had long been diſtributed among his lordſhip's friends, and was allowed to be a work of conſiderable merit; particularly when it is recollected, that the perſons who bore the greateſt ſhare in it, the late earl of Hardwicke, and his brother, Mr. C. Yorke, were at that time extremely young men.

Though lord Hardwicke was a good claſſical ſcholar, and had read the beſt works of ancient and modern literature, yet the object to which, from the early period of his youth, he moſt particularly directed his attention was modern hiſtory. He publiſhed the correſpondence of ſir Dudley Carleton, embaſſador to the States General during the reign of James I. and prefixed to it an hiſtorical preface, containing an account of the many important negociations carried on during that period. In 1779 he publiſhed two volumes of ſtate papers, ſelected from the collections at the Paper office and the Britiſh Muſeum, as well as from his own valuable collection; and, if his health

and vigour had not declined in the latter years of his life, it is probable he would have made further additions to the ſtore of hiſtory.

His lordſhip was married, in 1741, to Jemima, daughter of the late earl of Breadalbane, who inherited from her grandfather, the late duke of Kent, eſtates in the counties of Bedford, Eſſex, Wilts, and Leiceſter, the barony of Lucas of Crudwell, and the title of marchioneſs Grey.

In 1764 he ſucceeded to the eſtates and titles of his father the lord chancellor, and was beſides lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Cambridge, high ſteward of the Univerſity, and one of the tellers of the Exchequer.

The infirm ſtate of his lordſhip's health, combined with his attachment to literary purſuits, prevented him from plunging very deep into the ſtream of practical politics. He had the honour, however, of a ſeat in the Cabinet, during the exiſtence of that ſhort-lived adminiſtration in 1765, of which lord Rockingham was at the head; but without any ſalary or official ſituation, which, though repeatedly offered, he never would accept.

Lord Hardwicke died the 16th of May 1790, in the 70th year of his age.